PARIS EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON.

-BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME C'JURT-SURBATT'S

INDICTMENT - WEICHMANN PAPORE THE GRAND

JURY -- AN EFFORT TO REL'ASE SPANGLER AND

DR. MUDD ON A WRIT OF BADRAS CORPUS-THE

In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson offered a resolu-

tion directing the President to instruct the officers of the Army and Navy and of the Freedmen's Bureau to

prevent and probabil corporal punishment in the States lately in rebellion. It was predicated on in-

formation to the effect that the freedmen were being inhumanly whipped by their late masters for trifling

crimes and misdemeanors. This was referred to the

Judiciary Committee. . An old bill of last session to grant pecuniary aid in the construction of the South-

West Branch of the Pacific Railroad was introduced

and referred.

The rest of the day was spent in reading foolscan speeches on the Nebraska bill. No vote was reached. The opponents of the bill regard it asfkilled now. They say that after the holidays there will be so much other business to transact that Nebraska will have no chance.

The House opened to-day without a quorum, and

after the adoption of the Judiciary Committee's resolution to bring the Hon. Chas. Culver to the bar of

Intion to bring the Hon. Chus. Culver to the bar of the House on the question of privilege relating to his imprisonment on a civil action in the Pennsylvania. Courts, it was agreed that no business should be done. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and with a few members in their seats, listened to speeches, the first one being in the shape of a prosy series of platitudes of ancient Kentucky Conservatism from Elijah Hise, the new member from that State. When he finished there were but few sneedalors in

When he finished there were but few spectators in the galleries, and fewer members on the floor. The

House adjourned until the 3d of January.

Judge Kelley presented in the House to-day the
memorial of the Southern Loyalists adopted at a recent meeting in favor of the abolition of the present
State Governments in the South. It was referred to

the Committee on Reconstruction.

The memorial of 1,260 citizens of Germantown, Pa

was presented in the House to-day in favor of the abolition of the Internal Revenue tax on manufac-tures. It was referred to the Ways and Means Com-

The House Committee on Elections to-day resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Thomas agt. Arnell, from Tennessee, and after hearing the argument on each side decided that, inasmuch as no legal notice was served upon the defendant, no case was made for a contest, and that unless Controls the contestant time to make the contestant time to make the contestant time.

case was made for a contest, and that unless Congress grants the contestant time to make up a new case, they recommend a dismissal. It is not at all probable that any additional time will be granted by Congress, and that will end the matter.

Senator Henderson to-day received a dispatch from Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, stating that a considerable torce of United States troops had recently been ordered into that State without his recommendation or knowledge, and that he knew of no necessity for such order. Senator Honderson therefore reported a resolution

Senator Henderson therefore reported a resolution calling upon the President to inform that body why

calling upon the President to inform that body why said troops were ordered into that State. It is alleged that the order was made by Gen. Grant, and that Gen. Grant, who is now absent in the West, will give the reasons for said movement of troops into that State. It is intimated by persons who have just arrived here that it was done for the purpose of preventing a collision between the Federal and State authorities.

The Ways and Means Committee have appointed a sub-Committee to examine into and report upon the

ternal Revenue matters during the recess of Congress

The Attorney-General's office is exceedingly busy at present, attempting to inifill the call of Congress for a full list of each and every Southern pardon issued by the Executive since the end of the war, with the grades they come under, and the names of those recommending the pardons. There are from 16,000 to 20,000 such pardons, and some cases among them are recommended by from 100 to 300 names.

Two-thirds of the Members of Congress have gone home for the holidays. The party that intend making the trip to New-Orleans leave for Richmond via Orange and Alexandria Railroad to-morrow morning at daybreak.

Speaker Colfax will commence his public receptions

on the 10th of January, and continue them every Thursday evening during the present session of Con-

There is a very current rumor here that the Amend-

ment question has been arranged with the South Carolina representatives, and that they have pledged

its acceptance by the Legislature, provided that no further conditions are exacted, which, it is asserted,

The Postmaster-General has sent estimates to the

House for the service for the fiscal year ending June to 1868 the sum being seventeen and a half millions

30, 1868, the sum being seventeen and a half millions. They include for inland transportation, \$8,600,000; for foreign mail transportation, \$620,000, and for ship, steamboat and navy letters, \$8,000. The following amounts will be required from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: for overland mail transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and for some foreign and transportation between Atchison and Folsom.

and for marine mail transportation between New-York

and California, \$900,000; for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, for one year from July 1, 1867, \$500,000; for steamship service between the United States and Brazil for the same period, \$150,000. Total, \$1,550,000.

The Senate resolution calling upon the Secretary of

Treasury for list of the National Banks that had

failed to keep up their reserve of lawful money was aimed at those bank in New-York City which were

armed at those bank in New-107k City which were reported to be deficent in that respect, under the sup-position that the Secretary was in possession of offi-cial information on the subject. The letter of the Controller of the Currency, which was sent to the

Senate in response to this resolution, states simply the facts in the case, that he was not officially advised

of the reported delinquencies, and only knew of them

through the press. The remedy for this was suggested, and required by the resolution, but the omission to furnish the list of banks that were deficient in their

ago, was based upon the fact that the resolution did not contemplate going back three months or six months, but was designed to call out information

non a topic prominently discussed in the newspapers. The New-York bank tax cases were taken up in the

Supreme Court, to-day, for argument. Messrs. Silli-man and Burrill opened for the plaintiffs in error and Mr. O'Gorman for the Commissioner of Taxes. Mr.

O'Conor will follow on the same side to-morrow These cases excite much interest; as well from the ciples involved as the reputation of the counsel

Two Baltimore lawvers are here trying to obtain

from Chief Justice Chase a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of releasing Dr. Mudd, Spangler and the

ther two assassination conspirators now at the Dry

Lewis H. Weichman, who, it will be remembered was one of the principal witnesses for the Government in the case of Payne, Atzerodt, Harrold, Mrs. Surratt and others, the assassination conspirators, was before the Grand Jury to-day, to give his testimony as

to the complicity of John H. Surratt in the murder of

oner of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district, goes

Treasurer Spinner to-day received from the Assistant Treasurer Spinner to-day received from the Assistant Pressurer at New-York \$250, which the latter says was given to him yesterday by an unknown person to be forwarded as a contribution to the "conscience

The Grand Trunk and the Great Through Trans-

ng at daybreak.

sub-Committee to examine into and report

The House Committee on Elections to-day res

Washing fox, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1866.

Vol. XXVI No. 8,020.

UR ONLY FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY For JANUARY 1, 1807,

has member opens the THIRD VOLUME of THE GALAXY.

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By H. H.

THE POLICY OF CONFISCATION.

By WILLIAM C. CHUNCH. SAVONAROLA.

By ANNA CORA BYTCHIR

THE JANE MCCREA TRAGEDY.

By WILLIAM L. STONE. THE GUEST AT THE FUNERAL.

By B. M. BEAR.

THE EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLORS. By STILLMAN S. CONANT. (With an illustration.)

SUMMER HOURS.

By CHARLES DAWSON SHARLE. (With two illustrations.)

THE QUEST FOR ENGLISH. By RICHARD GRANT WRITE.

EYGONE JOYS.

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THE CLAVERINGS.

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The onderful story of

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A STORY IN THREE PARTS,

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were and it will be followed immediately by the new novel VAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

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Thistory which is by far the most als becate and ambitions work o

Duringhe year the readers of THE GALAXY may expect TWO EFFERNOVELS by nothers of wide regulation, each illustrated

THE ENERAL ARTICLES of THE GALAXY will be coninstanted b writers known and unknown. The policy in which the

The sim tithe publishers is to make a Magazine which shall be read

The price of THE GALAXY is \$5 a year; Six Copies for \$25. When it is couldered that it is published twice as often as any other Magnaine, it wil he seen that it is really the Chespest Magnaine in

President Lincoln.

A communication from the Treasury Department are that no plans have been prepared for the proposed Marine Hospital at Chicago. It being carable that the site should be selected before they are prepared, in order to adapt them to the peculiarities of the location should there be any, Mr. Mullet, the saperintending-Architect, says he proposes to visit Chicago during the present month, in order to make a personal examination of such property as any be offered, and trusts to be enabled to recommend a suitable site on his return.

Brig.-tien. Chas. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district, goes For \$5 theseberriber receives 2,236 ectavo pages of matter

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1866.

Customs department in examining importations and exportations passing over their lines, and have agreed to enter bonds to the amount of \$100,000 as security for the strict enforcement of the Custom laws and PROCREDINGS IN CONGRESS-THE MISSOUPAT DIFFICULTY -THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE BILL-PARDONS Treasury regulations governing importations via Sus-

The Government has received information that par-

ties at Berut, Syria, are engaged in shipping to the United States large quantities of rags that had been used by victims of the Asiatic cholera. Consequently, Secretary McCulloch has instructed Collectors of Customs at the principal ports of the United States to be on the alert and to prohibit the entry of these in-

Information received by a prominent officer in this city from a gentleman in Memphis, well indorsed, states that the Rebel Gen. Forrest has the contract for constructing 45 miles of the Memphis and Little Rock Rairoad from Duvals Bluff to Madison, Ark., and that the work is being prosecuted with energy. But it is stated that laborers are very scarce, and that Mr. Forrest wants 500, whom he will pay \$1 per day and rations, and sell them any articles of clothing they

may require at reasonable rates, or pay them all cash.

The General Land Office has just prepared a patent in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, conveying over 42,000 acres area of the tracts which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior as inuring to said Company under the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864. The letters patent are headed by a beautiful miniature map of the United States, hand-somely colored and exhibiting all the States and Tertitories with great distinctness, as also the line of the Railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pa-

The officer of the Post-Office Department who was ent to Port Deposit, Maryland, to investigate the re-cent mail robbery at that place, has returned to the city. He reports that so far as he has been able to learn, only a small amount of money was secured by the robbers. The checks and drafts contained in the letters were not taken away, nor the letters them letters were not taken away, nor the letters them-selves. Between 600 and 700 were rifled. The robbery is believed to have been committed by three un-known men, suspicious characters, who were seen leaving the town about the hour the robbery was committed. Such letters as can be will be remailed;

the others will be sent to the Dead-Letter office.

Another case of confiscation, under the Reyenue laws of carriage-springs was made at Chicago, yesterday; 28,000 pounds of ordinary springs and 236 sets of seat-springs were seized, having been imported and in under-valuation, under precisely the same circumstances and from the same factory in

Cauada as those reported yesterday. The seizure was made by the Deputy Collector of Ogdensburg. During the war a soldier in the Union Army was taken prisoner by the Rebels, and, to save himself, as he alleges, from starvation while in a Southern prison, took the eath of allegiance to the Rebel Government, and joined its army. He was subsequently captured by the Federal forces, with arms in his hands, fighting against the United States, and imprisoned. He again enlisted in our army, in one of the United States and impressing the states are represented in the states.

again collisted in our army, in one of the United States volunteer regiments, and upon settlement of his accounts, he claimed pay for arrears due at the time of his first capture, and also for bounty and pay while in the Rebel prisons and the army. The Pay Department has decided that he has forfeited all pay and bounty by fighting against the Government, and the man is only allowed pay for his last enlistment.

The colored citizens of this District are holding private meetings to airange for voting at the next municipal election, and to consider other matters in that connection. The Republican Association at their regular meeting last night passed a resolution declaring that, in its judgment, the organization of auxiliaries to this society, composed exclusively of colored persons is neither expedient as a matter of policy nor consistent with our Republican principles, which make no distinction on account of race or color.

Mr. Beckwith, the United States Commissioner-

General, writes to Secretary Seward, under date of Nov. 13, that the new order of prizes at the Paris Exhibition are offered for the competition of persons, establishments and localities which have developed a remarkable good order and harmony among operatives or workingmen, and promoted their moral, intellectual and physical well-being in an eminent degree. The competition, therefore, does not consist in the exhibition and comparison of products, but in the comparison of methods presented in plans, reports, and memorials describing each organizations and their results. The labor of examining the documents presented for this purpose, and of visiting the localities in case of need to verify the reports has been assigned to a special jury of 25 persons disconnected entirely from the exhibition of products, and whose duty will commence on the first of December, 1866, and be continued until the period fixed for their report in 1867. Mr. Beckwith has nominated as juror for this special service, Charles C. Perkins of Boston, which nomination has been accepted by the Imperial Commission. or workingmen, and promoted their moral, in The high cultivation and superior attainment of this tleman, his researches, his knowledge of modern gentieman, his researches, his disposal, recommended languages and the time at his disposal, recommended him for this employment. The highest prizes are assigned to this class: Ten of 10,000 francs and one of 100,000 francs, which will be objects of great com-

100,000 francs, which will be defects of great contestition. Mr. Beckwith further says:
I have as yet received but one intimation from the United tates of an intention to compete in this class, but I do not only that many of our establishments accurately and fully morted in their organization and results, would compete successfully with those of any country and I should be plad if this piper could be brought directly to the attention of the precistors of such establishments.

Consequent Superact wrote to Mr. Beckwith to-day in

the leaders of the Republican party have agreed to.

The rumor is a most important one if correct, as the admission of South Carolina to Congress, without further conditions than the acceptance of the amendment, might induce all the other States to go and do likewise.

The Partmenter General has sont estimates to the Secretary Seward wrote to Mr. Beckwith to-day in which he says "the nomination of Mr. Perkins as special juror on the part of the United States is ap-proved, and that Mr. Beckwith's dispatch will be nade public for the information of parties specially interested in this competition in the United States and efforts will be made to communicate it directly to

> Department of France, for the exchange of mails by means of the new line of French mail packets established between Havana and New-Orleans, running in con nection with the French line of packets carrying mails between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz. Under this ar-rangement, the New-Orleans Post-Office will make up mails for, and receive mails from, the agents of the mails, embarked on board these French packets, to mails, embarked on board these French packets, to comprise not only correspondence to and from France, Algeria, and countries to which France serves as an intermediate point, but also letters for Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Forto Rico, St. Thomas, Venezuela, United States of Columbia, Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, English Guiana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Dutch Guiana, Marquesas Island, Low Islands, Society Islands, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador and Peru. The French packets of the brauch line from Hayana. The French packets of the branch line from Havana The French packets of the branch has all the to New-Orleans leave Havana on the 6th of each month on the arrival at the port of the packet which left St. Nazaire, France, on the 16th of the previous month and will arrive at New-Orleans on the 9th; returning will leave New-Orleans on the 13th to arrive at Havana on the 16th in time to make connec-tion with the steamers from Vera Cruz for St. Nazaire. The postage charges upon letters sent and received by this route via New-Orleans, are as follows, viz.: For or from Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, English Guiana, Jamaiea. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad, 13 cents per single rate of half Grenada and Trinidad, 13 cents per single rate of half an ounce, prepayment optional, which is in full to destination. For or from Dutch Guiana, 14 cents per single rate; prepayment optional, which is also in full to destination. For or from Marquesas Islands, Low Islands, and the Society Islands, 37 cents per single rate, prepayment optional, which is in full to destination. For or from Cuba, Mexico, Hayti Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Venezuela, and the United States of Colombia, 10 cents per single rate, prepayment required upon letters sent. and optional upon letters received. For or from Bolivia, Chili and Ecuador, 34 cents per single rate, prepayment required. The postage upon single rate, prepayment required. The postage upo letters sent to or received from France and Algeria b this line is 15 cents per single rate of 4 ounce, prepay-It is exceedingly cold here to-night, the thermom-

eter ranging at about six degrees above zero. weather is clear.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. BY TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBURE. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 50, 1805.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION. Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) rose to a personn portation Railroad Companies have applied to Secretary McCulloch to abolish the present system of the ence to the subject, and he winded to inform the rarties inter-

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) presented resolutions and petitions on the subject of Reconstruction, which were referred.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) presented the petition of carpet nanufacturers of Philadelphia for relief from the five per cent internal Revenue tax. They were referred to the Finance formulate.

Committee.

PRIVILEGES OF THE SENATE CHAMEER.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., lowa) presented an order for the repeal of the 4th rule of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) inquired what that rule was?

Mr. GRIMES explained that it was the rule excluding all persons, except those named therein, from the floor of the Senate. It was so often violated that he thought it had better be revealed.

The matter was ordered to lie upon the table

The matter was ordered to lie upon the table.

PHINTING THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep. R. L.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a recolution to print the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress. It was adopted.

THE BOSS RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ROSS (Rep., Kansas) called up the joint resolution on the subject of Reconstruction offered by him yesterlay, and published in yesterlay's report; and addressed the Senate at seme length in favor of universal suffrage, and in advocacy of the right of Congress to establish civil governments in the South on a basis of loval citizens, without regard to color. At the conclusion of his speech, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem. Ky.) said that the President had cabled right to march the troops of the United States

soja had been sent for the purpose of interfering in the en-cement of State laws. He could not state all the facts, let had no further news on the subject than the more amounted and in the Governor's dispatch. He would probably receive etter on the subject giving particulars in a few days. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEURANKA BILL.

f color.

Mr. SAULSRUET, n4 ap. m. moved that the Senate adjourn
ut withdrew that motion for an Executive Session which wa
eid, and the Senate seon after adjourned to meet on Thursday

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) rose to a question or resonal privilege in connection with an editorial article in offered by him on the 9th inst., and referred to the Committees on Reconstruction. That resolution simply directed the Committee to inquire into the propriety of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress in the reception of Senators and Representatives from the Southern Stakes, respectively, on the ratification by them of the Constitutional Amendment, and the establishment of republican forms of government. He declared his adherence to the Constitutional Amendment in all its parts, and advised its adeption as a measure of conclusion and security. In his judgment if the amendment were ratified by three-fourths of the Seats represented in Congress, it would become a part of the Constitution. He did not believe that the approval or disapproval of the amendment by the outstanding communities, or any of them, would effect the ratification of the amendment in the slightest degree. It might become necessary before long to place these revoked States in the condition of territories. If that necessity became apparent he should not flinch from the work, though he would fain seve the country from so great a strain upon the institutions of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.), at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, said that he had intended, perhaps irregularly, to say a word in reference to the position of Mr. Spalding. He would not only say now that he thought the argument of the Editor altogether the better of the two, and perfectly conclusive, While he would not charge the gentleman (Mr. Spalding) with being the author of the resolution, he thought that the doctrine implied in it was the most pernichess that could possibly be brought to obstruct the final tree reconstruction of the Government. But he would not goo into the argument of whe deemed conclusive, and more satisfactory than that of the gentleman from Ohio.

THE CASE OF THE HON, C. V. CULVER.

coordesive, and more satisfactory than that of the genteman from Ohio.

THE CASE OF THE HON. C. V. CULVER.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, read a report in the case of the arrest and detention under a civil process of Charles V. Culver, the Representative from the XXth District of Pennsylvania, proving by reference to Parliamentary history and precedents that such an arrest and detention was a breach of privilege, and closing with a resolution directing the speaker to make his warrant to the sergeant-atams, commanding him to deliver forthwith the Hon. Charles V. Culver, detained in a civil suit, from the custody of the Sheriif or Jainor of Venange County, or any other person or porsons presuming to hold or detain him, and to make return to the House of such warrant, with the manner of its execution.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DELANO (Rep., Ohio). on obtaining loave, introduced a resolution directing that, until otherwise ordered, it should be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government to pay any account, claim, or demand against the Government accruing prior to the 18th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any namner satained the late Kebellion, or in favor of any person who, during such Rebellion, was not known to be opposed thereto, and distinctly in favor of its suppression.

Age joint resolution was read three times and passed.

FREE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) offered the following:
Resolved, That a committee of seven he appointed to report a bill to establish a system of free commer schools for the District of Columbia, from which no child six years old or more, residing in the said District, shall be excluded, a reep for improper connect; the schools to be supported by large importancy leviset on the assessable property of the District, together with any nice annual appropriation as Congress may grant.

Adopted.

SURVEY OF RIVERS IN MINNESOTA.

On motion of Mr. DONNELLY (Rep., Minn.), the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of Majoratien, Warren of the surveys, made under his supervision during the past season, of the Upper Mississippi and its tributories, including the Minnesota, Conner, and Zeumero Rivers, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the same.

A PRIVATE HILL PASSED.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vl.), from the Committee of Ways and Mesus, reported back the Senate joint resolution for the settlement of the accounts of W. P. Wignet, Collector of the Port of Bangor, Maine, Read three times, and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. WELKER (Rep., Ohio), in the Chair, on the Presidents' Annual Message.

Mr. HISE (Dem., Kr.) resumed his argument against the power of Congress to territorialize the late rebellious States.

Mr. HISE having used up the second hour assigned to aim was given an additional half hour. When the hammer fell at the close of that half hour he was about to marrate an illustrative anecdote, which had to remain untold.

Mr. LAWEENCE (Rep., Ohio) followed with an argument in auguort of his proposition to reduce the salaries of Senators and Members of Coupress. He said he had introduced and would arge the passage of two bills, one to repeal the act of July less; concerning salaries, so as to restore the salary to what it was before the increase, but having the mileage reduced one half.

Mr. LANDALL (Dem., Pa.) interrupted Mr. Lawrence to

RANDALL (Dem. Pa.) interrupted Mr. Lawrence to

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—The recent weather has proved very fine for the kimbermen. The swamps are all frozen over, and are in the best condition for snow for many years. The average amount of snow that fell recently in the State was one foot.

increased compensation, and would have defeated it if he could. He believed that it was wrong, that it was dishonest, or—correcting himself—that it would have been dishonest if he had voted for it. oted for it.
Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio) remarked laughingly, that he had

woted for it.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio) remarked laughingly, that he had been about calling the gentleman to order.

Mr. COBB thanked the gentleman is repeated that he had voted against the increased compensation, and had drawn no part of it. He should wait a little longer than the gentleman from Tennessee (Maynard) had waited, and until Congress should by its non-action, or its action, reiterate in a more deliberate manner its own wish in the matter.

Mr. MAYNARD asked whether the gentleman (Cobb) appealed from the decision of the people to this body.

Mr. COBB did not think that the people had indorsed that action of Congress; on the contrary, he found it the greatest embarrassment against which he had to contend in the recent canvass. He asked the gentleman from Ohio (Lawrence) whether he had drawn his extra compensation.

Mr. LAWRENCE thought that if the question of compensation had been the only question before the people at the last canvass, the members who voted for it would have been buried 10,000 fathours deep. There never had been a bill passed increasing the compensation.

Mr. DRIGGS (Rep. Miob.) inquired facatiously whether Mr. DRIGGS (Rep. Miob.) inquired facatiously whether

disapproved by the people. He confessed that he had received his extra compensation.

Mr. DRIGGS (Rep., Mich.) inquired facationsly whether the gentleman had felt bad when he received it! [Laughter.] Mr. LAWKENGE did not perceive the pertianney of the question. He had no doubt but that the gentleman from Michigan (Driggs) felt very good when he received his.

Mr. DRIGGS—I did. (Peals of laughter.)

Mr. HILL (Rep., Ind.) had understood Mr. Lawrence to hold that the Constitution required members to receive compensation, that it was a part of their duty. He desired to know whether the gentleman from Wisconsin (Cobb) by failing to perform that duty had subjected himself to expulsion. Laughter.]

Derform that duty had subjected ministry to explain the partial part of the impeachment of some officers of the Government, but would reserve his opinion as to whether a member ought to be expelled for the reason assigned. The confluence from Wisconsin (Afr. Cobb) could not get out of the matter by refusing to draw like extra compensation, as it stood to his credit with the Sergeant at Arms, and could be drawn out, in case of death, by his administrator. The only effectual mode was to draw the money and to pay it into the conscience fund. [Langhter.]

Mr. CoBB replied that he had not and did not intend to do it, unless required to do it by law. If a bill for the purpose was introduced and should be found practicable, he would vote for it and comply with it.

The Committee then arese and the Spenser.

The Committee then arese and the Spenser.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, in sply to the House resolution of the 4th of December, requesting about a spenser of the Area and Oriega about a spenser of the Area or organize armed expeditions within the United States for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government of the Results of Mexico, transmitting report from the Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Af-

THE CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL-POST-OFFICE APPROPRIA-The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secre-ary of the Treasury in reply to House resolution of the 17th st. offered by Mr. Wenworth, in reference to a site for a urine hospital at Chicago; which was referred to the Com-dition of Commerces.

THE DISTRICT FARE SCHOOL COMMUNICATION THE SPEAKER announced that he had appointed as the lefect Committee ordered to-day on free common schools in this right of Commina Measura. Stevens (Rep., Pa.), Patters Rep., N. H.), Welker (Rep., Ohio), Boutwell (Rep., Mich. Louten (Rep., Ill.), Ashley (Rep., Nevada), and Hubbell (Den. V.).

A motion to adjourn having been agreed to, the SPEAKER, at 3½ p. m., announced, in obedience to the concurrent resolution for a recess, that the House stood adjourned till Thursday, Jan 3 at hem.

CANADA

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUTE.

OTIAWA, Dec. 20.—The expenditures in Canada for military purposes since the 1st of January, 1866, have been over \$2,000,000.

MONTHEAL, Dec. 20.—A new Company here, including large capitalists, intend applying to Partiament during its next session to dam the River St. Lawrence at Lachine next session to dam the River St. Lawrence at Lachine Rapids, for the purpose of obtaining hydraulic power. The capital proposed by the Company is to be \$2,000,000. Griffin and Knapp, said to have stolen \$250,000 in bonds from the Royal Insurance Company's office in New-York, were arrested yesterday by the Chief of the Police. Nothing was found about their persons. The prisoners were arneed to the teeth, and had been staying at the Ottawa Hotel a few days accompanied by two women. The case comes off before the Police Magistrate this afternoon. The Three Rivers Journal, on the authority of the clergy, sayano Catholic priest of that place ever saw or knew Surrat.

MAXIMILIAN'S RECENT PROCLAMATION-MASSACRE OF FRENCH RESIDENTS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.-Letters from the Mexican Capital to the 19th ult. represent that Maximilian issued his recent proclamation, declaring it to be his purpose to re main in the country, at the request of his most attached friends, which includes mainly the better class of native Mexicans. The departure of the French and Austrian troops, these Mexicans assured Maximilian, would make no difference in his position, as he would find plenty of friends to stand by him in the maintenance of the Empire. Maximilian had, therefore, it is said, resolved to continue the reatoration of order and stability with the best energies at his command. The Patria asserts that should Maximilian leave the country it would be in an honorable manner; he would neither descript in or would be be deposed. The reëmbarkation of the Austrian and Belgian forces is contradicted. Fifty or 66 French residents in Mexico had been massacred by the Mexicans, and their property sold and confiscated. The massacre had occurred in localities from which the French troops had been withmain in the country, at the request of his most attached

alities from which the French troops had been withdrawn.

Gen. Ortega, previous to his arrest, wrote a leiter in which appeared the following sentence:

Is a lew days I will set out for Mexico. I will cross the frontier and should no obstacle be put in my way by the United States. I mean to cross with a lot of American Volunteers."

BOSTON

RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. BOSTON, Dec. 20 .- The shipping business of this dity is at present very dult, especially for the larger class of ressels suitable for the European trade.
Freights for California are firmer, and there is an lucrease in the amounts offering. There is some inquiry also for medium-deed vessels for the West Indica and Southern coast wine trade

at remunerative rates.

For colliers the demand is very light, as the heavy shipments are over for the season.

The journeymen tailors of this city have "atrack" against the efforts of the merchant tailors to reduce the prices herefore paid for journey-work, and the craft in other cities, it is said, have offered to ald the movement.

The workmen argue that the same immense rate of profit as ruled during the war still exists, and that it is the bosses who should tax themselves a reduction (of profits) until rents and any come down.

noold tax mentions down.

A meeting of journeymen is called for this evening, for the urpose of organizing a sturry resistance to the attempt to cut nem down. The Trades' Unions generally sympathize with the

movement.

J. Frederick Marsh, formerly connected with the Boston press, and more recently one of the State Bank Commissioners, died suddenly to-day from the rupture of a blood vessel.

A young man asmed Jasoph Tilberts has been arrested in Malae by Sheriff Schroeder of Grundy County, III, on a charge of murder committed in that county about one year ago. The Sheriff and his prisoner passed through Boston to-day for the West.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SANTA ANNA AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The President of the United States to-day sent a large mass of documents to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution of that body. Among them is the letter of Gen. Santa Anna, address to the President, dated at St. Thomas, December 12, 1865. in which he states that on the 19th of October he commis sioned Mr. Lysander Lormada to place in the President's

sioned Mr. Lysander Lormada to place in the President's hands a communication, sanctioned by his signature, setting forth his intentions in respect to Mozico, and soliciting some aid from him, as a busis on which to commence the work of redeeming his country from the yoke which oppressed it. He concludes his letter as follows:

I speak to your Excellency in the name of unhappy Mexico, pledging solemnly her national honor for the fulfillment of the engagements which may take place in consequence of the aid with which your Excellency's Government may favor me. Mr. Mascurn will explain to you confidentially the class of recourses.

Next follows a letter from Santa Anna to Secretary Soward, dated Elizabethport, May 21, 1866. He says he has commissioned his friends. Don Abraham Baiz and Col. Don Mazrera, to present this letter, in which he says:

Schor de Santa Anna to Mr. Seward.

His Excellency the Hon. W. H. SEWAID:

Will please receive Capt. H. S. Eytinge as a Special Envoy on most important business of mutual interest to the two Republics, the United States and Mexico.

MR. SEWAZD'S ORDER.

June 30, 1866.

Let Capt. Eytinge be informed that the Executive of the

June 30, 1866.

Let Capt Fytinge be informed that the Executive of the Government holds intercourse affecting the international relations of the United States and Mexico only with the accredited representative of Mexico.

Senor de Santa Anna to Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward to Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, je
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1806.
To ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA jr., New York
Sen: I have to inform you that this Government has not recognized any other Mexican authority, or held correspondence
or entered into negotiations, with any other than that of Presi-

r entered into negotiations, ent Don Benito Juarea. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, William H. Seward THE ARREST OF ORTEGA.

The following are the documents connected with Gen. Ortegs's case: Secretary Stanton, under date of December 8, 1866, inclosed to Secretary Seward a copy of the report received from Gen. Grant, transmitting a lengthy and stern protest of J. G. Ortega against he arrest. The latter says he came under the protection of the United States flag, because he journeyed in the waters of that nation, and on a steamer that raised on high the starry pavilion. I come in, he says, under the safeguard and guarantees which the laws and Constitution of that Republic grants to all strangers which tread their soil. He further claims, that he is the Constitutional President of Mexico, which he had justly obtained by a precept of the fundamental law of the country, and also by the spontaneous and free vote of the peoples' indorsement.

Liberal Government of Mexico during all these important events was President Juneze, and it is well-known that Gen. Ortga field his country and took no part in befuging about these events; but, on the contrary, he, while in a foreign constry, did as much as he could to counterest them—by oreating political divisions and the publication of real or pretended rights as Constitutional President of Mexico. So far as this went, it did not interfere with my command, and there was no violation of our neutrality laws. But this did not satisfy Gen. Ortego or his schemers, but an appeal to arms must be made to enforce his claims, and combinations were formed in New-York and Brownsville, within the United States, for an armed assertion of his claims at the expense of a violation of our neutrality laws. To counteract these machinations and to prevent our neutrality laws from being violated, my letter of October 25 to General Sodgwick was written, and a copy of the placed in the hands of Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, Gen. Ortega was about to cross in our country for bineembe, form the disturbed condition of the limit of the man of Canada. Since the termination of the Robellion, the people of the United States have suffered in trade from the disturbed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande line about \$12,000,000 yearly. Prot. by Imperialm, then by the hostility of foreign merchants in Matamore, who set no such men as Canades and Ortega, supporting them and reimbursian themselves by passing goals out from the disturbed conditi

dersement hereon. Rendquarters United States Army.

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN TO BREVET MAJOR-GEN.

RAWLINS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULB,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA. Dec. 11, 1886.

Brovet Mojor Gen. J. A. Rawlans, Chief of Stagi, Washington.
Dean General: I have the honor to make the following report of my recent trip to the Rio Grunde Inoutier. I arrived at Roomwille at 4 o chock on the morning of the 6th inst., and found that on the 24th of November, Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the sub-district of the Rio Grande, Rad demanded and received the surrender of the City of Matamoros from Casales, who arbitrarily held possession of the city against the legit-mate authority of his Government: that on the 30th ultimo the few United States troops, about 30, holding the city, had been withdrawn, in obedience to instructions sent by me disapproving the act of occupation, or any action arising from it. The motives which indicanced Brevet Brig. Gen. Sedgwick in this act are mikinown to me, but the alleged one of protecting American ethicses and their property was in vinlation of a decision made by the honorable Secretary of State on this sub-set which decision is on alse in this office. The case presents itself to my mind in this way: After the surrender of Matismores to Gen. Carrylah the merchants of Matamores, nost of them foreign-born, and some claiming Americans citizenship, but ultra Maximinian achievents and blockade momers during the Rebellion, induced Canales, a noted character, to promothe against the authority of the Liberal Government. They had two objects—in the first place, to help the importal cause by creating as much discussion as possible among the Liberal lenders; secondly, that they might pass out peaks from more were some more only. This worked well for a time for them, and goods said to amonat to a large gum of the Liberal lenders; secondly, that they might pass out peaks from more were some matter of form, and siege to the city free of duty, of nearly so. This worked well for a time for them, and goods said to amonat to a large gum of th

the most friendly manner, and asked me to forgive his action. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servans, P. H. Shinghan, Major-tien, U. S. A. [Indorsements]. Indersements on the above respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

JOHN A. RAWLIN,
Brevet Major-Gen., and Chief of Staff Headquarters.
December 18, 1886.
In absence of Gen. Grant this copy is respectfully transmitted to the Hon. the Secretary of State, for his information.
War Department, Deut 38, 1866.
[We omit a large part of the correspondence sent m, as being wholly unimpetion.]

ST. LOUIS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

St. Louis. Dec. 20 .- J. S. Anderson, a stock dealer, was robled of 1,400 on a street car vesteriary. The absuncest Gray Eagle was wrecked in this harbor yesterday. This meaning in a summary of 40 emigrants left this city for Venezada to see a state and granted by the Venezuelan Government to Ble - W. I io of Virginia.

from over scover, which shall a ways meintain a high literary tone,